



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00972959

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Utkarsh P. Thakur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)**

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्रासांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art tells us about practices followed by tribal community hence cultural perspective & values.

Insight into cultural perspective & values

- 1) Environmental values - tribal art signifies their environmental perspective and how nature nature is integrated to their day to day life.
eg. Drawing of bees & animals are tribal art. eg. Art by Bishnoi of Rajasthan
- 2) Gender equity - tribal art portrays men & women both as part of tribal society contributing to day to day chores.
eg. Men & woman involved in activities as cultivation.
- 3) Worship of Nature - is close part of their cultural ethos tribal art like

Art work of 'Trobriand' of 'Trobriand' depict
worship of bees.

4) Materialistic nature of some societies - is
also depicted through the depiction of
women in central role in art work of
Gao & Khar Art.

5) It tells us about their dance forms,
music instrument being used by them.

6) It indicates the importance of community
in tribal society.

7) Also, talks about governance setup
in tribal society where the chief
leads them -

In this manner, tribal art shed a light
upon the nature of tribal society & their
cultural beliefs & values.

2.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi & Nehru both were stalwart of India's freedom struggle. However, they differed slightly in their approach.

Compare and contrast

<u>Mahatma Gandhi</u>	<u>Jawaharlal Nehru</u>
<p>① <u>Ideology</u> - Gandhi was inspired by <u>democratic socialism</u> with more faith on masses.</p> <p>② Gandhi believed in <u>slow & sustained</u> efforts to achieve freedom.</p> <p>③ Gandhi's belief was establishing a <u>village based model</u> of</p>	<p>Nehru ideology was more leaned towards <u>socialism</u>.</p> <p>② Nehru was more adamant supporter of <u>Poona Strategy</u> (Nagpur sessions).</p> <p>③ Nehru was more supportive of <u>heavy industrial development</u>.</p>

Independent India.

③ Gandhi's tools
never advocated
for radical means.

④ Gandhi was more
believer of using
constitutional tools
such as - petition
& prayer.

③ Nehru supported
'Bose' in adopting
new radical approach to
achieve independence.

④ Nehru was supporter
of passive resistance
such as - Non Cooperation

Both differed in their approach but also
were united in their struggle against

~~British~~ with common purpose of mass

British through involving people.

3.

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
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Post-world war II the process of decolonisation was accelerated due to a combination of factors.

Key Factors

- 1) Colonial powers had lost suffered terrible economic losses during WWII - which made it not possible for them to rule colonies by force.
- 2) Rise of nationalism in colonies - the modern ideas of Republic, liberty & equality spread in colonies.
- 3) Myth of Western supremacy was broken - as many axis powers lost,
- 4) WWII - gave exposure to soldiers to modern ideas & developed their capacity which was then spread in colonies.

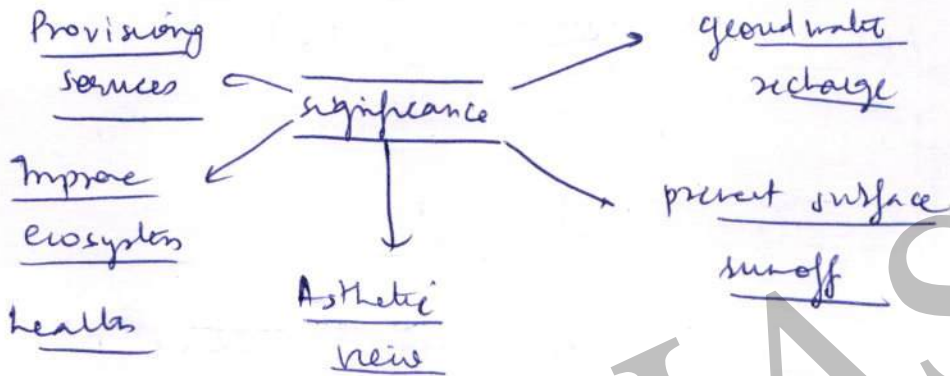
- 5) Leadership in colonies - in aftermath of WWI many leaders rose to prominence to lead to freedom struggle as in Gold coast Ghana etc
- 6) Axis powers that lost had to also leave their claims to colonies eg. Germany lost Poland
- 7) Post WWI - cold era - where propaganda & conspiracy was used by USSR to further western control on colonies by western powers.
- 8) Post WWI - western countries were not able to control the mass upheavals in colonies using force as already suffered huge losses in WWI.
- WWI - accelerated the already ongoing process of decolonisation by weakening the European powers

4.

मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
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'Water bodies' in an urban area
act like 'sponges' and provide many
vital ecosystem services



Human Encroachment impacting water bodies

1) Reclaiming of water bodies for other purposes.

- Water bodies are filled to be used
for construction activities

eg. of Bengaluru

2) Reduce the recharge capacity of water bodies

- It reduces their ability to recharge
naturally as concretisation impact
the water seepage hence recharge.

3) Cause pollution of water bodies

- Encroachment impact the quality of water water discharge of chemicals etc water get polluted.

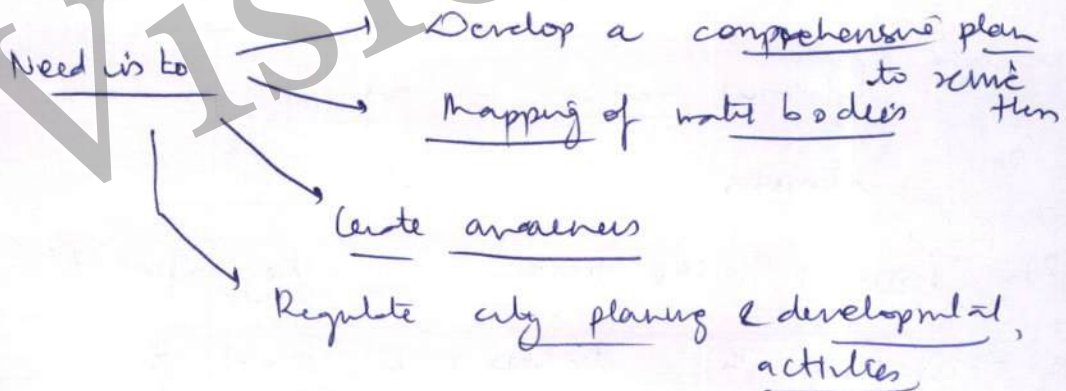
4) Impact their functions - such as

1) their role in absorbing the surface runoff.

2) their role in groundwater recharge

3) their role as a water source.

5) Also causes disappearance of water bodies by reclaiming them for other purposes



Then 'water bodies' are essential in ensuring a well functioning ecosystem & urban setup.

5.

भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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'Transportation system' comprises of both 'passenger' & 'freight' transport and is multi-modal i.e. air, water, land.

Influence of physical geographical features
in development & operation

1) Geographical feature decide the economy of their development & operation -

eg - In coastal region - water as a transport medium is preferred, as it is cheaper.

2) Hills & rough terrain - they present challenge to developing & operating transport system hence are less developed regions in terms of connecting eg - the Hksai chis region has only Dauld old bigu Road.

3) Plain regions - due to easy on construction
are have well developed transport connectivity
of - Northern part of India - Road, Railway

2) Frangibility of regions - hilly regions are
prone to landslide, hence transport
development is difficult eg - of Wayanad
in W. ghats regions witnessed huge landslide

5) Coastal regions - have well developed
water connectivity, even island riverine
regions have water connectivity as it is
cheapest mode. eg - IVT I, 6 in Ganga &
Brahmaputra

1) Air - where terrain is highly challenged
air connectivity is the only option left
as - UDAN scheme connecting many northeastern
part -

Thus, geographical is a significant factor, However
other factors as finances, skill, resources also
are a deciding factor.

6.

महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150 words)

10

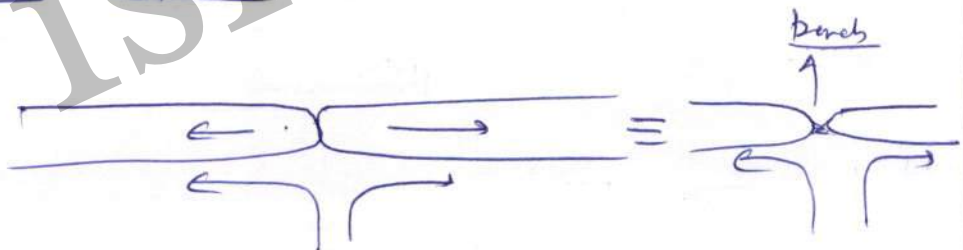
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are a depression located on sea surface. It may vary in its depths depending upon location and process of formation.

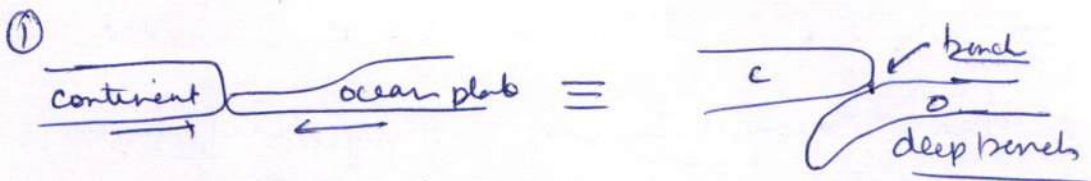
Formation of ocean trenches

1) Ocean trenches are formed due to tectonic movements - these are of three types

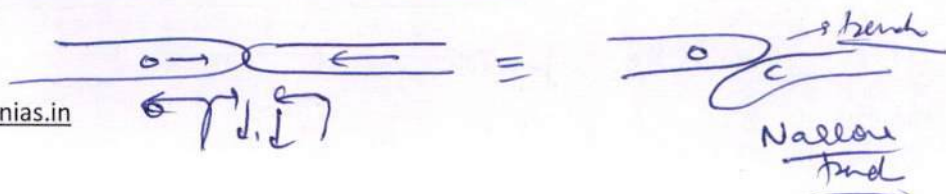
A) Divergent movement - Plate diverge to create depression.



B) Converge movement - one plate subside below other to create depression



② Ocean-ocean convergence



② slip slide past movement - may create small benches -



Signifiat characteristics

- 1) Rich in mineral resources
- 1) are abundant in mineral oil as - crude oil & natural gas.
- 2) Centre of seismic activity - as plate getting distracted here & collide.
- 3) Vary in depth - depending upon nature of formation - ocean-ocean convergence bench are narrower - continent-ocean are deeper eg - Mariana bench
- 4) Rich in biodiversity - as abundant resources lead to growth of zooplankton
- 5) Shape coastal formations.

Trench are a big feature of ocean topography others being as MOR, gyrantsels

7.

हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Settling down of moisture on ground called rainfall. In recent times, there has been an increase in extreme rainfall events due to a myriad of factors.

Reasons behind increase in rainfall events

1) Natural causes -

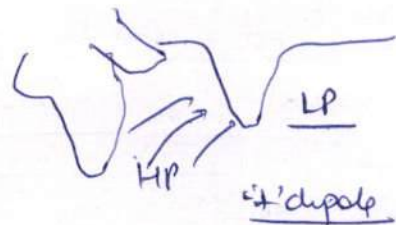
1) El-Niño & La-Niño activity - These lead to variations in rainfall, causing heavy rainfall at some place & drought at other.

eg. increase rainfall in MP & Bihar

2) Ocean Indian dipole & Madden-Julian oscillation -

- The positive & constructive phase cause increase in the rainfall

3) Different depression centers created, also activity of the jet streams.



2) Anthropogenic factors -

1) Climate change - has led to increase in the GHG as CO₂, CH₄ in atmosphere which cause



2) Urban Island heat effect

It causes extreme low pressure regions & being ample rainfall.

Socio economic impact

1) Social impact → Cause climate related migration & refugee
 ↓
Urban floods & flash floods → input
 ↓
Affect agricultural production → normal life
 ↓
Disease spread → food security
 ↓
as during floods.

2) Economic impact - 1) Loss due to disaster as floods

2) Loss of livelihoods - loss of crop due to floods

3) Cause inflation as food supply impacted due

to poor production
 4) Overall GDP gets affected.

Need is to opt comprehensive & holistic measure

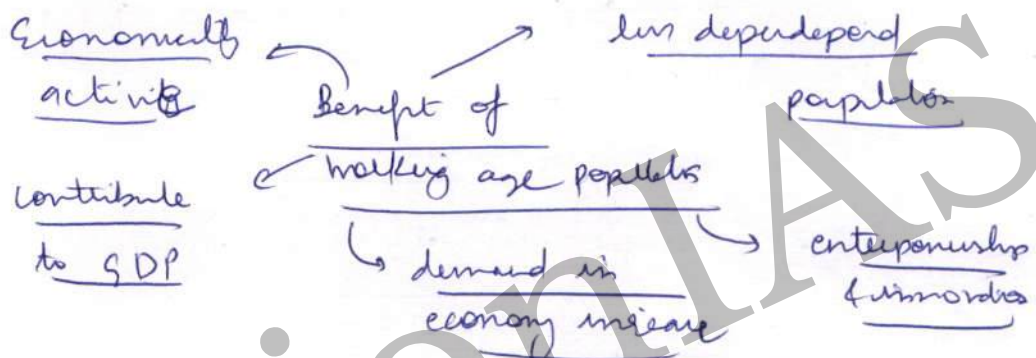
based on Life mission to address this issue

8.

वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Currently India have 64% of population in working age which will reach 68% by 2030. thus significant demographic dividend to be scaped out.



Poor participation of women

1) Currently it is 37% as per PLFS which is

less in comparison to other countries where it is well above 60% as Sweden.



2) Reasons → 1) double burden on women

2) Counsed to pick collared jobs.

3) Not given opportunities as educated & employment

4) discussions → Wage gap (30% less) (Monstrous)
→ glass ceiling & glass cliff

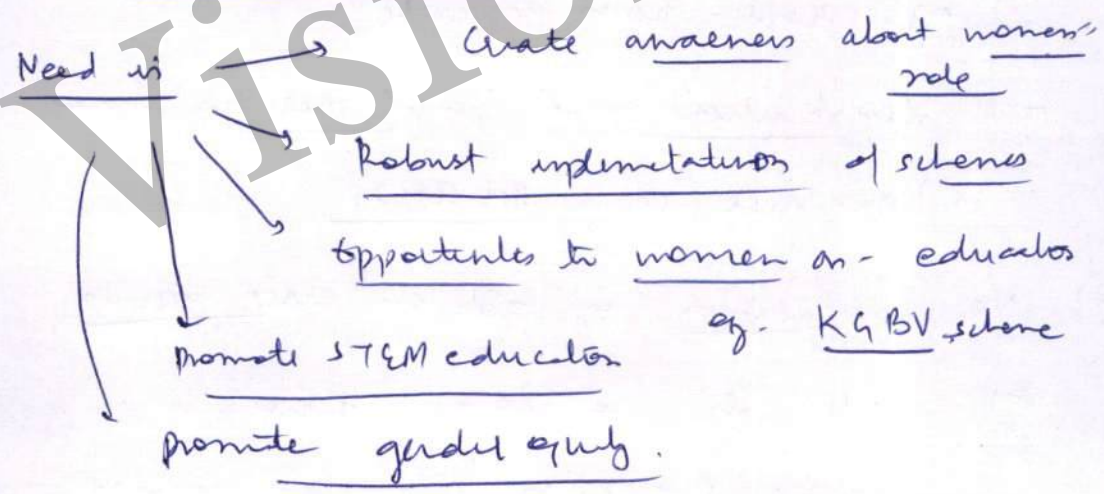
3) consequences low LFPR of women.

1) Half of population doesn't contribute to GDP growth (IMR India's GDP will increase by 30% if LFPR equals its men)

2) Lack of utilization of demographic dividend.

3) more dependent population - more economic unactive population → less contribution to economy

4) Poor global stature



As Venkatesh has said A bird can't fly with its one wing.

9.

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Secularization of caste refers to
decline in its ritual status, debaring
it from religion and public life.

Progressive secularization of caste

1) No role of caste in religion & its practices

— Temple entry is allowed to everyone.

— All rituals eg - Yajna etc can be performed
by people from any caste.

— Constitutional and legal protection has
been given eg - Article 25

2) No segregation of jobs on caste grounds

→ Caste is not longer factor to
decide professions, it is decided
by merit & skill

3) Inter caste alliances - are getting
promoted as - Rajasthan government will talk
to such couple

4) No caste restrictions & discrimination on -
Untouchability, separation of men & women

However, still some challenges prevail
to seclusion of caste

1) Segregation of work - eg - manual
scavenging called out people from
lower caste wants

2) Inter caste alliance royal - NFHS-3 = 14%

3) New forms & associations - an - dominant
caste, extended caste, marriage associations etc

Need is to further create avenues &
sensitize individuals to defend caste

from social life -

10.

समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

As per Oxfam report 1% of population
posses 40% of nation wealth. This is
despite the fact the poverty has reduced
as- MPI reduced 11.6% in 2021-22.

Reason for increasing inequality

- 1) Nature of economy - It is also a factor
which allows concentration of wealth.
- 2) Different income band on factor of
production eg- labour earns less than a
university.
- 3) Defective policies & measures as- regressive
nature of tax eg- GST equal tax on
everyone
- No wealth tax
- 4) Morals - where consumers provide
fuel & excuse accumulation of wealth

Fall in poverty

1) Government schemes & measures - directed

efforts to provide employment & basic amenities

MGNREGA

NRLM - SHG

Rojgar Mela

PM Awas Yojan

Saara Siksha Abhiyan

- PM Jan Mangy Yojan

- PM Jan Dhan Yojan

2) Increased income

With economic growth, has

lead to more disposable income.

3) Entrepreneurship being promoted - Increased self employment

More targeted approach

Need is

Prevent excess concentration

of wealth detrimental to society

(Art 30 (b) (c))

Check black money

Money laundering - Benami Transactions

Inequality is needed for economic growth but extreme inequality is

harmful. (Thomas Picketty)

11.

ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism grew as a separate fold from Hinduism to address the rigidities & dynamics of Hinduism as-casteism.

Cause of decline of Buddhism

1) funding - Buddhism initially flourished due to patronage & funding by kings such as Ashoka. But later on other Brahmin rulers such as Shunga dynasty didn't patronise it.

- Shunga, Kanva, Satavahana didn't fund Buddhism rather funded to revive Brahminism.

2) - No more funding to create institutions as- Pal funded Nalanda university construction & monasteries

2) Followers -

1) Buddhism, initially had huge followers because of its liberal & open ideology of embracing all.

2) Later on, reforms in Brahminism led to rise of Bhakti movement which propagated same ideas and adopted a inclusive approach -

3) This led to decline in followers of Buddhism & more followers of Brahminism in - Alvars, Nayanar Saints had huge followers

4) Ideology -

1) Buddhism ideology was different from existing Brahminism ideology which didn't believe in any caste rigidity.

2) Later on, Brahminism underwent reform under Bhakti movement and its ideas also included inclusion of all.

3) Brahminism started to view Buddhism a part of Brahminism only & not a separate fold,

4) Buddha was considered 8th incarnation of Lord Vishnu so, made part of Brahminism only.

It lead to decline of Buddhism's ideas as a separate fold.

Along with these factors, the change within Buddhism also contributed to its decline such as: use of sanskrit at the place of Pali language.

12.

मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are multiple sources of understanding the medieval history such as - coins, architecture. One most important being travelers' account.

Most important role is understanding the empire & people

1) Provided a detail account of governance of that time - example of Si'Conte

which gave a very detailed account of Vijaynagar Kingdom.

It is centralisation of governance and different organs of governance structure

2) Details of dynastic history - such accounts trace the whole lineage

of different dynasties in India's
subcontinent - eg- of Italo's hardley
Pais provided detailed history of
Bahmani rule.

3) Accounts of local culture, practices
etc - These accounts give a
detailed explanation of culture of
society as festivals, practices such as -
Sati, or child marriage etc.

eg. Alcanti talks about prevalence
of Sati during Vijayanagar rule.

4) Detail of architecture & other
monuments of Malappuram gives
account of Kalichira dynasty and
how architectural monuments like
temples were constructed

Maecopus also talks about female rule
of Kaditaya dynasty. ~~co~~

5) It also talks about geography of
subcontinent, talks of war & exploit eg-
Jhan butala gives account of Khosan
expedition of Ma. Bin Tughlaq.

Then, the account of European Julius
provides a great use understanding of
dynasties of that time as they provided
a detailed account with meticulous
record keeping.

13.

1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey, 1757 was fought
between Shirajuddaulah and Robert Clive.
It was won without any major
conflict as Nawab's forces defected along
with Mir Jafar.

Changed the course of Indian
history

1) Made British a major contender of
pan-Indian rule in the Indian-subcontinent
↓
Their prestige lost in a single
stroke

2) Became a major challenger to
aspirations of Mughals - Mughals were
expanding fast, however this victory had
made British a major contender
to Mughals.

- 3) Ample resources at disposal of British -
The plucky plunder had to accumulate
of huge wealth into British which was
used to wage subsequent wars such as -

Battle of Buxar 1764

4)

- 4) Later on, British came to be the
most formidable power in sub-continent.
Used the resources to expel - French &
defeat other local rulers like - Arads.

Changed course of World history

- 1) The plucky ~~struggle~~ Battle of 1757 →
provided huge wealth at disposal of
British used to finance wars in other
colonies as - 7 year ^{global} war in North

American colonies - which British
War

2) Plassey Plan also led to expelling of French from Bengal and subsequently from Indian regions, depicting aspiration of French.

3) The Plassey plunder was used to fight war in other parts of world like Spain or French in Canada.

4) Raised global status of British in further strengthening their claims to other colonies.

Battle of Plassey was a pivotal movement in Indian history which raised the prestige of British as most fearful power.

14.

विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition took place as per the Mountbatten plan of June 1947. Boundary commission under Sir Radcliff was appointed to further the process of partition. Partition brought with huge influx of people creating challenges of rehabilitation.

Difficult in West Bengal to accommodate rehabilitation; Reasons:

- 1) More united by culture & language -
- 1) With more sense of unity in people due to common culture it was difficult to segregate & rehabilitate
- 2) More communal tensions - as Gandhi's ji' also visited Naukhali' when partition took place to pacify the masses.

- 3) More porous & open border - it provided challenge to control the people movement making it more challenging
- 4) Significant Hindu population ~ 30% - It caused more difficulty in rehabilitation as more influx in the region.
- 5) Concern of neighbouring states as a result of illegal influx also created sentiments against immigrants.
- Less different in Punjab
- 1) Well connected region - by mode of transport like railways with Punjab province of Pakistan.
- 2) More robust governance & administration in this region

Made the rehabilitation process smoother
compared to West Bengal.

3) Proper control / Regulation of influx - in
comparison to West Bengal.

4) More planned - with creation of
Shelters & proper Relief plan as
in Delhi Rehabilitated.

However, both regions ~~with~~ witnessed
challenges in terms of resource & personnel
management with lot of atrocities &
human rights violations.

To learn from the event of partition
to day Partition horrors Remembrance
is being celebrated to never ever repeat
it.

15.

भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Currently, coal along with fossil fuels accounts for >90% for our primary energy needs. Development of green energy in power generation however, has reached upto 40%.

Economic cost with transition

1) loss of livelihood - as in sectors of mining of coal & thermal power plants.

2) Increased cost of energy sources - though renewable energy sources have become cheaper, still are higher in cost when we consider per unit ~~energy~~ energy production.

3) Cost of infrastructure creation - shifting to green energy requires creation of huge supporting infrastructure

eg - Tankas for green H₂

- solar panels inverters, wind mills

4) High investment cost & huge gestation period

- Like Tidal energy projects of green H₂.

5) May impair GDP growths - as primary energy cost increase so, overall production cost gets impacted in economy.

Social cost of transition

D) Impact local/regional development as-

Coal getting replaced impair social

development in regions like - Jharkhand & Bokaro

1) Migration - as economic opportunities

associated with coal in the region gets

affected.

2) Impact Education & Health etc which

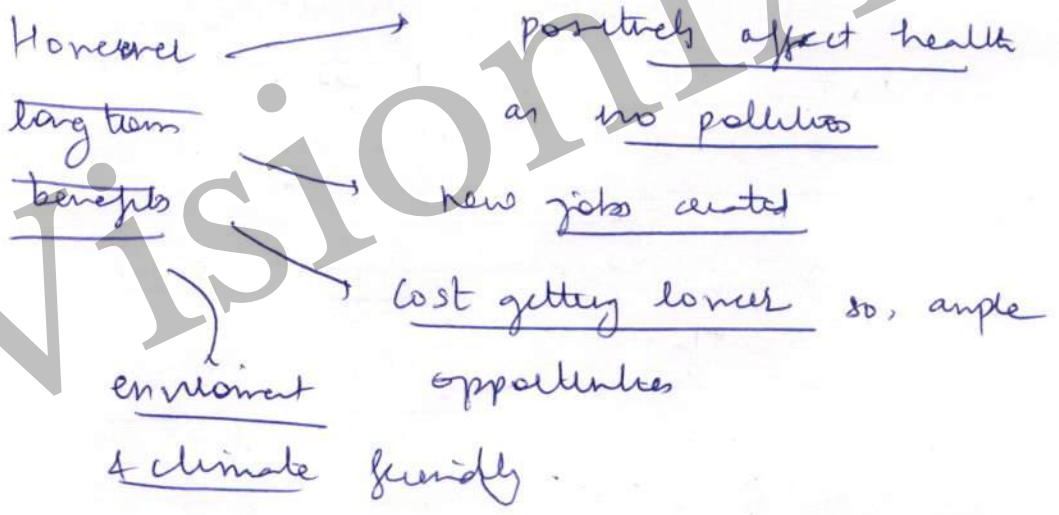
was being provided under

Distorted Mineral fund

4) Regional disparity - as investment in green energy is mainly in developed regions.

5) Local resistance from people - as land acquisition for solar & wind farms.

6) Impact agriculture - as solar panel create excess heat locally impact vegetables growth.



With ever increasing climate change phenomenon & developmental needs a balance & planned approach must be adopted.

16.

ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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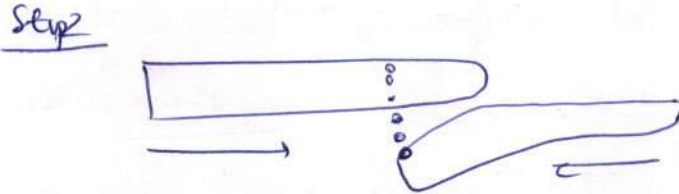
Volcanoes are open conduct through which magma from asthenosphere reaches the surface. They are formed under tectonic movements and other factors as mantle plume.

Formation of volcanic caldera

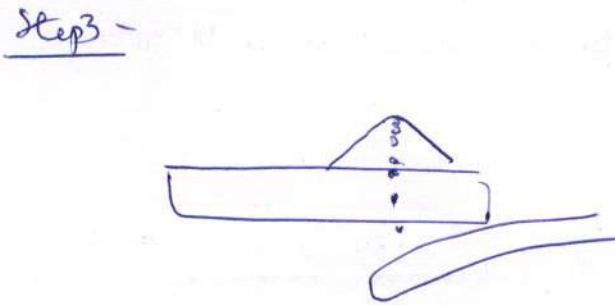
- 1) Caldera are formed from highly acidic magma which erupts from melting of tectonic plates which are lighter hence more acidic.
- 2) Lighter & more acidic tectonic plate melts while undergoing subsidence under even more lighter plate.



subsidence

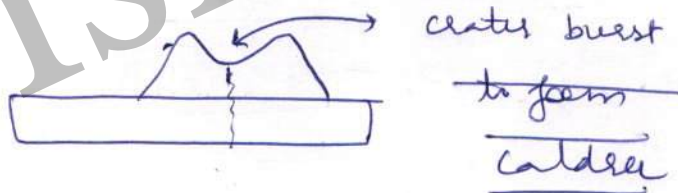


Melting of
plate &
forming magma



center of
volcano on
surface

Step 4 - Bursting of the crater created due
to violent eruptions -

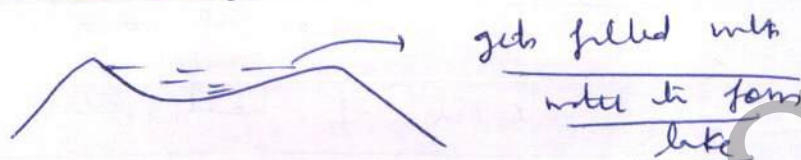


crater burst
to form
Caldrea

→ So, the volcano crater get burst
and Caldrea volcano are created. Are
most violent of surface volcanoes.

Contribute to scenic beauty

- 1) Caldeua volcano led to creation of lakes on its mouths which are a major attractions for its aesthetic beauty



- 2) Are uprising & at high elevation so provide hill like aesthetic look in the region.

- 3) Lake also led to arrival of water birds which adds to aesthetics.

Example - Chimbarazo & Cotapaxi

Volcano being an important geological phenomenon impart the socioeconomic & environmental aspect of region.

17.

वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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When temperatures rise to above 4.5°C or higher than long period average for 4-5 days, it is called heat wave.

Reasons behind increase in frequency & intensity of heat waves

1) Natural causes -

1) EL-Nino phenomenon - It impact the whole globe and leads to significant warming effect on ocean as penn current (colder gets subside)

2) Major-Indian Oscillation - It constructive phase create high temperature in the region.

3) Other - volcanism, forest fires etc

2) Anthropogenic factors - are the main cause.

- 1) Increase in Green house gas - due to rapid industrialisation & urbanisation, increase CO₂ concentration which has warming effect on atmosphere.
- 2) Concretisation - such as huge buildings & parkments traps heat & hence warming
- 3) Deforestation activity - it affects the regulation of GHG hence adds to warming
- 4) Aerosols release - through factories human activities as construction have warming effect.
- 5) Cooling systems - release heat into atmosphere.

Impact on global food security

- 1) Affect agricultural production & productivity
 - Like decrease in production of rice due to heat waves, as in India

- 2) Affect fisheries - warming of ocean due to heat waves affect their reproduction behaviour and habitat.
- 3) Affect coastal crops - due to warming ocean expand to submerge coastal area.
- 4) Increase weather extreme events due to warming & creating depression causes more cyclones affecting food products.
- 5) Animal husbandry - affected as eg - milk production by bovine reduces with warming.

Immediate measure are required to check impacts of climate change by mitigation & adaptation. Life mission is a step in right direction.

18.


घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस धारिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Biomes are larger ecosystem regions such as grassland, desert, tundra regions. All these differ in their characteristics based on their geographical location & climate related parameters.

Characteristics of grassland biome

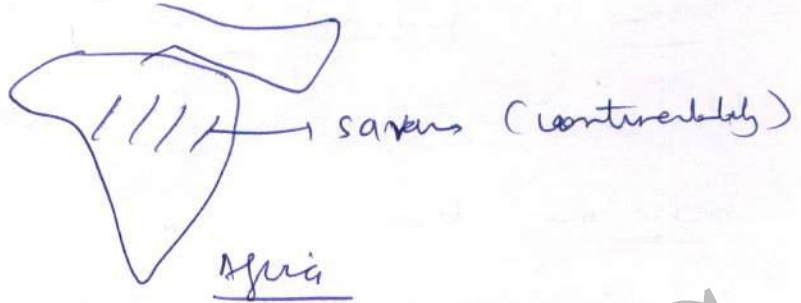
1) Vegetation - it is largely grass & very less sparse trees here & there mainly grass



2) Wildlife - it is accommodated to these grassland regions such as - Ziaffe, ants long neck.

3) Rainfall - is less and scarce as these grasslands are located in

within continent with ~~poor~~ less
influence of moisture carried by westerly
& easterly. eg. Savanna grassland



4) Temperature - is generally high as continental
affect but temperate grassland have comparatively
colder climate eg. Steppe region grassland

5) Winds - are easterly, westerly depending on
location & movement of sun. eg. Savanna has
easterly, Deserts have easterly in summer &
westerly in winter



6) Rainfall pattern - more in summer (convection
rain)

7) Agriculture - commercial farming in developed
country

Threats to Banni grassland

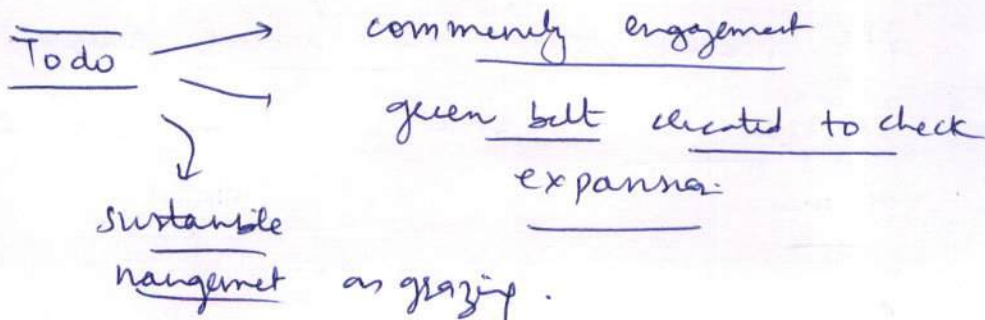
1) Increased grazing activity has posed a threat due to Browsing of fresh sods.



2) Expansion of desert - due to wind actively impacting Banni grassland.

3) Change in land use - with more constructions such as Road etc

4) Climate change further leads to heatwaves & reduced rainfall.



We can learn from Atad Bishnoi tribe who live in harmony with nature

19.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Secularism is the process of separation of state from religion and related affairs. The definition & approach to secularism varies from one country to other as based on history, culture & context.

Challenge inter-religious domination

- 1) It grants equal opportunities to all religions without any discrimination in practising, propagating, belief (Article 28)
- 2) It prevents state to favor any religion thus not to allow domination of one.
- 3) Gives right to form denominations in all religions (Article 26)
- 4) It also gives special rights to

religion ministers to prevent demands
of one religion of Article 29, 30 to protect &
preserve culture & religion.

5) Doctrine of essential practices is shield
with care rationally analyse all
religion practices to address any dispute

Challenge with - religious demands

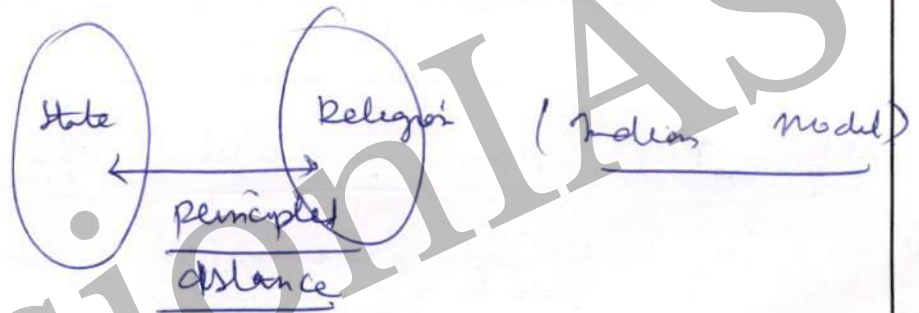
1) As Indian constitution gives rights
to religious denominations within a
particular religion so, provide equality
of rights within religion.

2) Article 25 - allows state to control
the secular religion practices. such as
abolishing untouchability to prevent
domination of few within a
religion.

37) SC also in Shreya Mathcare, Dowdi Bohra, Sureeta Chaudhary case has recognised rights of sets / infinite followers within a particular religion.

4) Other - 1) State don't interfere in favour of any religion

2) State don't have any religion



India's secularism model is suited to its historical context where society was divided into rigid hierarchical structure based on caste etc.

20.

क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Indian cities have been sprawling very fast with current population of 30% to reach 50% by 2040.

Landscape of stark inequality & social exclusion

1) Lack of access of basic amenities to all - eg. As per Raghuram Rajan committee report - 30% people lack access to safe water

MONUA - need of 90 lakh houses in urban areas.

2) Ghettoisation & exclusion - where we have gated community one end and slum on other.

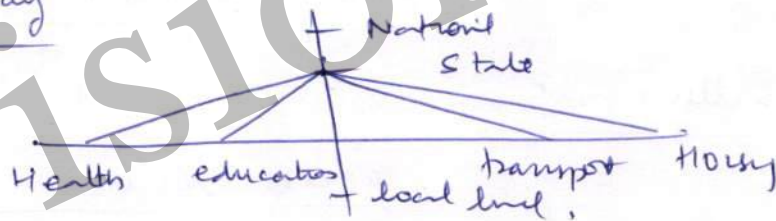
3) Income inequality - As per Oxfam, 1% have 40% wealth. This is

partially done in Urban areas.

- 1) Private provisioning of services - as private hospitals, schools further exclude the marginalised.

Steps that can be taken to make more egalitarian

- 1) Integrated planning in urban areas - with vertical & horizontal integration of services in an affordable & accessible way



- 2) Targeted approach - to particularly focus on marginalised strata in urban setup.

eg - PM SVanadhi for street hawkers

- 3) Provisioning of basic services -

Eg - Housing to provided under PM Awas

Yojan Urban

- Fuel under PM-Ujjwales Yojana
 - affordable electricity under PM-Saubhagya Yojana
PM-Surya Ghar Bijli Yojana
- 4) Include us decision-making process - so as to
address their concerns in more efficient
manner. eg. Part of ULB.
- 5) Address issue of climate change - such
as heat wave, urban floods because it
impact people at lower strata more creating
further inequality.
- 6) More efficient local governance - so, as
to cater for needs of all, address
preferences, provide presentations

As Mandela has said; "Reducing poverty
and inequality is not an act of charity
but our duty and moral responsibility,"
~~So we must~~

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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